Maryport Church of England Primary School



Calculation policy, UPPER KS2

Remember to teach leaving a line for carried digits in addition and multiplication calculations.

KEY STAGE 2

In upper Key Stage 2, children build on secure foundations in calculation, and develop fluency, accuracy and flexibility in their approach to the four operations. They work with whole numbers and adapt their skills to work with decimals, and they continue to develop their ability to select appropriate, accurate and efficient operations.

Key language: decimal, column methods, exchange, partition, mental method, ten thousand, hundred thousand, million, factor, multiple, prime number, square number, cube number

Addition and subtraction: Children build on their column methods to add and subtract numbers with up to seven digits, and they adapt the methods to calculate efficiently and effectively with decimals, ensuring understanding of place value at every stage.

Children compare and contrast methods, and they select mental methods or jottings where appropriate and where these are more likely to be efficient or accurate when compared with formal column methods.

Bar models are used to represent the calculations required to solve problems and may indicate where efficient methods can be chosen.

Multiplication and division: Building on their understanding, children develop methods to multiply up to 4-digit numbers by single-digit and 2-digit numbers.

Children develop column methods with an understanding of place value, and they continue to use the key skill of unitising to multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1,000.

Written division methods are introduced and adapted for division by single-digit and 2-digit numbers and are understood alongside the area model and place value. In Year 6, children develop a secure understanding of how division is related to fractions.

Multiplication and division of decimals are also introduced and refined in Year 6.

Fractions: Children find fractions of amounts, multiply a fraction by a whole number and by another fraction, divide a fraction by a whole number, and add and subtract fractions with different denominators. Children become more confident working with improper fractions and mixed numbers and can calculate with them. Understanding of decimals with up to 3 decimal places is built through place value and as fractions, and children calculate with decimals in the context of measure as well as in pure arithmetic.

Children develop an understanding of percentages in relation to hundredths, and they understand how to work with common percentages: 50%, 25%, 10% and 1%.

	Year 5				
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract		
Year 5 Addition					
Column addition with whole numbers	Use place value equipment to represent additions. Add a row of counters onto the place value grid to show 15,735 + 4,012.	Represent additions, using place value equipment on a place value grid alongside written methods. The The Horizontal Triangle of the strength	Use column addition, including exchanges. TTh Th H T U 1 9 1 7 5 +1 8 4 1 7 1 1 1 3 7 5 9 2		
Representing additions		Bar models represent addition of two or more numbers in the context of problem solving.	Use approximation to check whether answers are reasonable. TTh Th H T O 2 3 4 0 5 + 7 8 9 2 + 7 8 9 2 - 1 1 3 1 2 9 7 I will use 23,000 + 8,000 to check.		

Adding tenths	Link measure with addition of decimals.	Use a bar model with a number line to add tenths.	Understand the link with adding fractions.
	Two lengths of fencing are 0.6 m and 0.2 m. How long are they when added together? 0.6 m 0.2 m	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\frac{6}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$ 6 tenths + 2 tenths = 8 tenths $0.6 + 0.2 = 0.8$
		6 tenths + 2 tenths = 8 tenths	
Adding decimals using column	Use place value equipment to represent additions.	Use place value equipment on a place value grid to represent additions.	Add using a column method, ensuring that children understand the link with place value.
addition	Show 0.23 + 0.45 using place value counters.	Represent exchange where necessary. O	$\frac{\text{O} \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{\text{O} \cdot 2 \cdot 3}$ $+ \frac{\text{O} \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{\text{O} \cdot 6 \cdot 8}$ Include exchange where required, alongside an understanding of place value. $\frac{\text{O} \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{\text{O} \cdot 9 \cdot 2}$ $+ \text{O} \cdot 3 \cdot 3$ $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 5}$ Include additions where the numbers of decimal places are different. $3.4 + 0.65 = ?$ $\frac{\text{O} \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 0}$ $+ \frac{\text{O} \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{5}$

Year 5 Subtraction			
Column subtraction with whole numbers	Use place value equipment to understand where exchanges are required. 2,250 – 1,070	Represent the stages of the calculation using place value equipment on a grid alongside the calculation, including exchanges where required. $15,735-2,582=13,153$ $\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Use column subtraction methods with exchange where required. $ \frac{\text{TTh Th } \text{ H } \text{ T } \text{ O}}{{}^{5}\cancel{8} {}^{1}\cancel{2} {}^{1}\text{ O} {}^{9} {}^{7}} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{8}{5} \frac{5}{3} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{3} \frac{5}{5} \frac{6}{3} \frac{3}{3}} $ $ 62,097 - 18,534 = 43,563$
Checking strategies and representing subtractions		Bar models represent subtractions in problem contexts, including 'find the difference'. Athletics Stadium 75,450 Hockey Centre 42,300 Velodrome 15,735 ?	Children can explain the mistake made when the columns have not been ordered correctly. Bello's working
Choosing efficient methods			To subtract two large numbers that are close, children find the difference by counting on. 2,002 - 1,995 = ?

Subtracting decimals Year 5 Multiplication	Explore complements to a whole number by working in the context of length. $ \begin{array}{c} 0.49 \text{ m} \\ \hline 1 \text{ m} - \boxed{\text{m}} = \boxed{\text{m}} \\ 1 - 0.49 = ? \end{array} $	Use a place value grid to represent the stages of column subtraction, including exchanges where required. $5.74 - 2.25 = ?$ O Tth Hth $5.74 - 2.25 = ?$ Exchange I tenth for I0 hundredths. O Tth Hth $5.67 + 4$ -2.25 Now subtract the 5 hundredths. Now subtract the 5 hundredths. O Tth Hth $5.67 + 4$ -2.25 Now subtract the 2 tenths, then the 2 ones. O Tth Hth $5.67 + 4$ -2.25	Use addition to check subtractions. I calculated 7,546 – 2,355 = 5,191. I will check using the inverse. Use column subtraction, with an understanding of place value, including subtracting numbers with different numbers of decimal places. 3.921 – 3.75 = ? O Tth Hth Thth 3 q 2 1 - 3 · 7 5 0
Understanding factors	Use cubes or counters to explore the meaning of 'square numbers'. 25 is a square number because it is made from 5 rows of 5.	Use images to explore examples and non-examples of square numbers.	Understand the pattern of square numbers in the multiplication tables. Use a multiplication grid to circle each square number. Can children spot a pattern?

	Use cubes to explore cube numbers. 8 is a cube number.	$8 \times 8 = 64$ $8^2 = 64$	
		12 is not a square number, because you cannot multiply a whole number by itself to make 12.	
Multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000 by unitising. 4 × 1 = 4 ones = 4	Understand the effect of repeated multiplication by 10.	Understand how exchange relates to the digits when multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000.
			$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \times 10 = 170 \\ 17 \times 100 = 17 \times 10 \times 10 = 1,700 \\ 17 \times 1,000 = 17 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 17,000 \end{array} $
Multiplying by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore multiplying by unitising.	Use place value equipment to represent how to multiply by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000.	Use known facts and unitising to multiply. $5 \times 4 = 20$ $5 \times 40 = 200$ $5 \times 400 = 2,000$ $5 \times 4,000 - 20,000$ $5,000 \times 4 = 20,000$
	5 groups of 3 ones is 15 ones. 5 groups of 3 tens is 15 tens.	4 x 3 = 12 6 x 4 = 24	3,333 23,333

	So, I know that 5 groups of 3 thousands would be 15 thousands.	4 × 300 = 1,200 6 × 400 = 2,400	
Multiplying up to 4-digit numbers by a single digit	Explore how to use partitioning to multiply efficiently. $8 \times 17 = ?$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $80 + 56 = 136$	Represent multiplications using place value equipment and add the 1s, then 10s, then 100s, then 1,000s. H T O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Use an area model and then add the parts. $ \begin{array}{c cccc} 100 & 60 & 3 \\ \hline 5 & 100 \times 5 = 500 & 60 \times 5 = 300 & 3 \times 5 = 15 \end{array} $ Use a column multiplication, including any required exchanges. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccc} 1 & 3 & 6 \\ x & 6 \\ \hline & 2 & 3 \\ \hline & 8 & 1 & 6 \end{array} $
Multiplying 2- digit numbers by 2-digit numbers	Partition one number into 10s and 1s, then add the parts. $23 \times 15 = ?$ $10 \times 15 = 150$ $10 \times 15 = 150$ $\frac{H T O}{1 5 0}$ $1 5 0$ $1 5$	Use an area model and add the parts. $28 \times 15 = ?$ 10 m $20 \times 10 = 200 \text{ m}^2$ 5 m $20 \times 5 = 100 \text{ m}^2$ $8 \times 10 = 80 \text{ m}^2$ $8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ m}^2$ 4×20 $28 \times 15 = 420$	Use column multiplication, ensuring understanding of place value at each stage. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

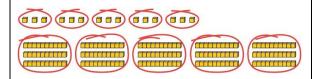
		3 4 × 2 7 2 3 28 34 × 7 6 8 0 34 × 20 9 1 8 34 × 27
Multiplying up to 4-digits by 2-digits	Use the area model then add the parts. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Use column multiplication, ensuring understanding of place value at each stage.

			$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Multiplying decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore and understand the exchange of 10 tenths, 10 hundredths or 10 thousandths.	Represent multiplication by 10 as exchange on a place value grid. O The Hth Control of the Con	Understand how this exchange is represented on a place value chart. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Year 5 Division			
Understanding factors and prime numbers	Use equipment to explore the factors of a given number. 24 ÷ 3 = 8 24 ÷ 8 = 3 8 and 3 are factors of 24 because they divide 24 exactly.	Understand that prime numbers are numbers with exactly two factors. $13 \div 1 = 13$ $13 \div 2 = 6 r 1$ $13 \div 4 = 4 r 1$ 1 and 13 are the only factors of 13. 13 is a prime number.	Understand how to recognise prime and composite numbers. I know that 31 is a prime number because it can be divided by only 1 and itself without leaving a remainder. I know that 33 is not a prime number as it can be divided by 1, 3, 11 and 33.

	24 ÷ 5 = 4 remainder 4. 5 is not a factor of 24 because there is a remainder.		I know that 1 is not a prime number, as it has only 1 factor.
Understanding inverse operations and the link with multiplication, grouping and sharing	Use equipment to group and share and to explore the calculations that are present. I have 28 counters. I made 7 groups of 4. There are 28 in total. I have 28 in total. I shared them equally into 7 groups. There are 4 in each group. I have 28 in total. I made groups of 4. There are 7 equal groups.	Represent multiplicative relationships and explore the families of division facts. $60 \div 4 = 15$ $60 \div 15 = 4$	Represent the different multiplicative relationships to solve problems requiring inverse operations. $ \begin{vmatrix} 12 & \div & 3 & = \\ 12 & \times & 3 $ Understand missing number problems for division calculations and know how to solve them using inverse operations. $ 22 & \div & 2 & = 2 \\ 22 & \div & 2 & = 2 \\ 22 & \div & 22 & = 2 $ $? & \div & 22 & = 2 $
Dividing whole numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to support unitising for division. $4,000 \div 1,000$ $4,000 \times 1,000 \times 1,000$	Use a bar model to support dividing by unitising. $380 \div 10 = 38$ 380	Understand how and why the digits change on a place value grid when dividing by 10, 100 or 1,000. The Head Tools of the state of the

Dividing by
multiples of 10
100 and 1,000

Use place value equipment to represent known facts and unitising.



15 ones put into groups of 3 ones. There are 5 groups.

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

15 tens put into groups of 3 tens. There are 5 groups.

$$150 \div 30 = 5$$

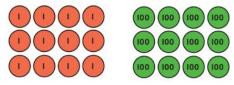
Represent related facts with place value equipment when dividing by unitising.



180 is 18 tens.

18 tens divided into groups of 3 tens. There are 6 groups.

$$180 \div 30 = 6$$



12 ones divided into groups of 4. There are 3 groups.

12 hundreds divided into groups of 4 hundreds. There are 3 groups.

$$1200 \div 400 = 3$$

Reason from known facts, based on understanding of unitising. Use knowledge of the inverse relationship to check.

$$3,000 \div 5 = 600$$

 $3,000 \div 50 = 60$
 $3,000 \div 500 = 6$

$$5 \times 600 = 3,000$$

 $50 \times 60 = 3,000$
 $500 \times 6 = 3,000$

Dividing up to four digits by a single digit using short division

Explore grouping using place value equipment.

$$268 \div 2 = ?$$

There is 1 group of 2 hundreds. There are 3 groups of 2 tens. There are 4 groups of 2 ones.

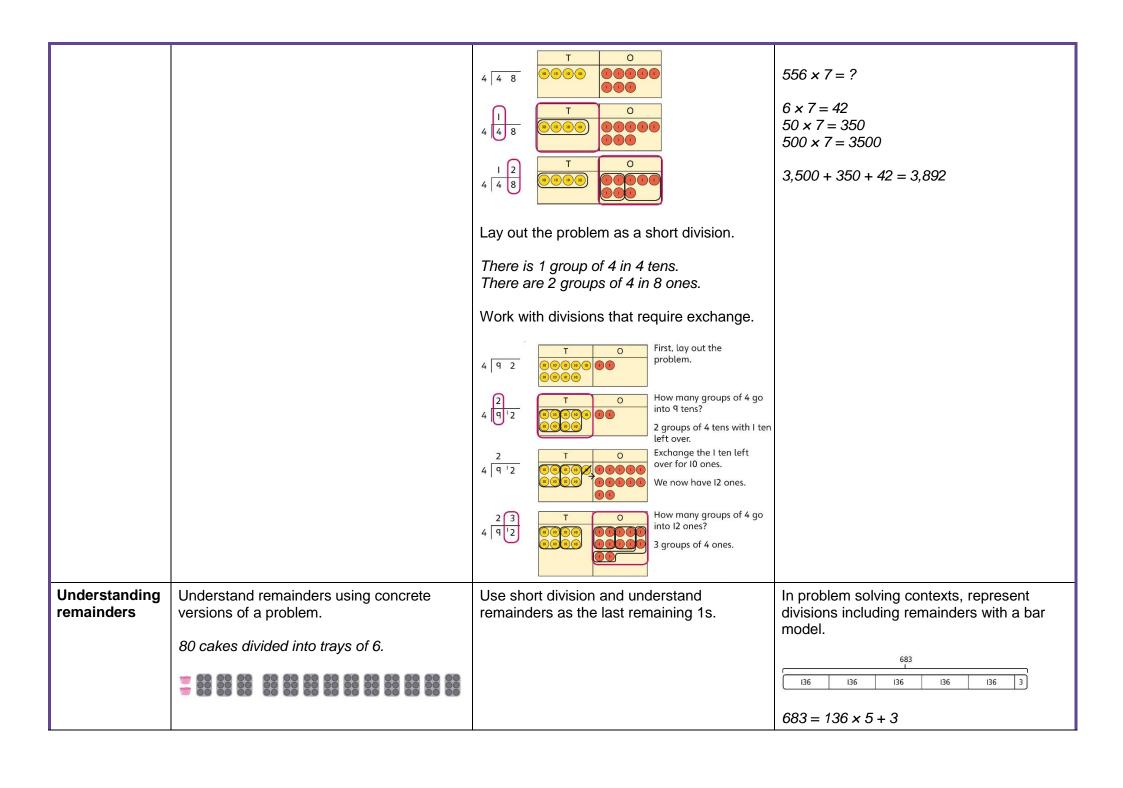
$$264 \div 2 = 134$$

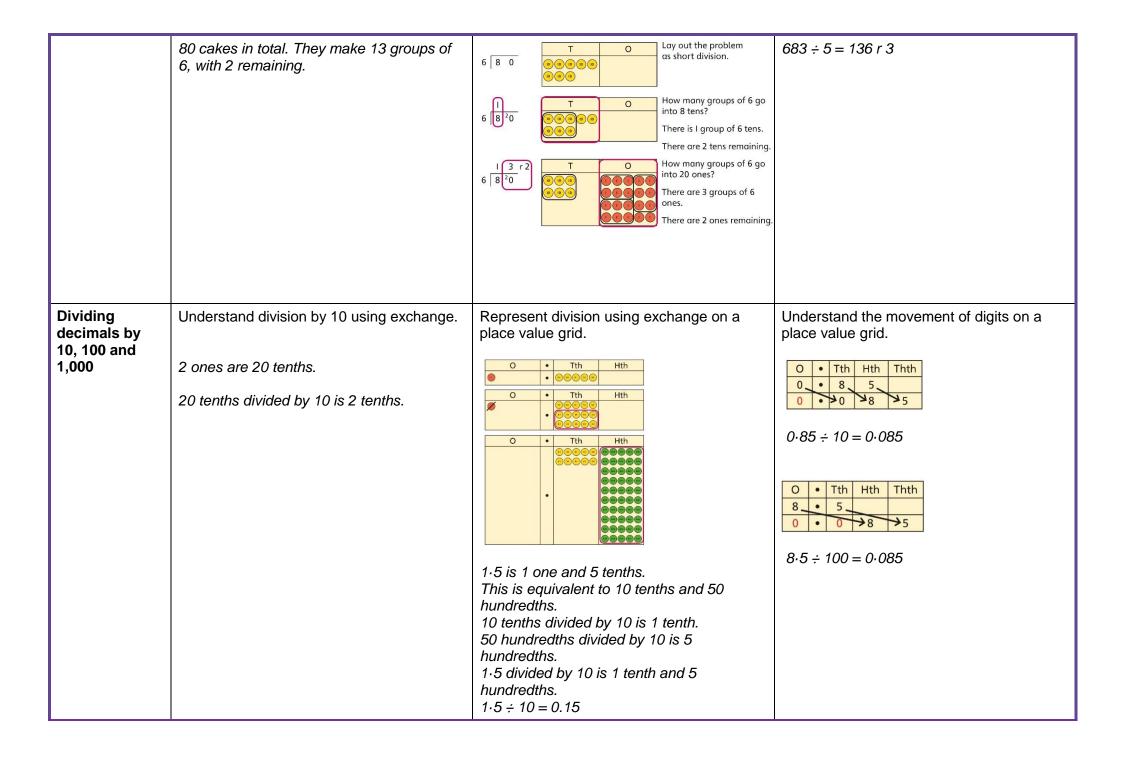
Use place value equipment on a place value grid alongside short division.
The model uses grouping.
A sharing model can also be used, although the model would need adapting.

Use short division for up to 4-digit numbers divided by a single digit.

$$3,892 \div 7 = 556$$

Use multiplication to check.





Understanding the relationship between fractions and division

Use sharing to explore the link between fractions and division.

1 whole shared between 3 people. Each person receives one-third.







Use a bar model and other fraction representations to show the link between fractions and division.



$$1 \div 3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

Use the link between division and fractions to calculate divisions.

$$5 \div 4 = \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$$

$$11 \div 4 = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$$

efficient.

Year 6 Concrete **Pictorial** Abstract Year 6 Addition Comparing Represent 7-digit numbers on a place value Discuss similarities and differences Use column addition where mental methods grid, and use this to support thinking and between methods, and choose efficient are not efficient. Recognise common errors and selecting efficient mental methods. with column addition. methods based on the specific calculation. methods Compare written and mental methods HTh TTh alongside place value representations. 32,145 + 4,302 = ?TTh Th H T O TTh Th H T O 3 2 | 4 5 + 4 3 0 2 + 4 3 0 2 3 6 4 4 7 7 5 1 6 5 TTh Th H T O TTh 0000 4 0 2 6 5 + 3 5 2 2 Which method has been completed 0000000 accurately? Use bar model and number line What mistake has been made? representations to model addition in problem-solving and measure contexts. Column methods are also used for decimal. additions where mental methods are not

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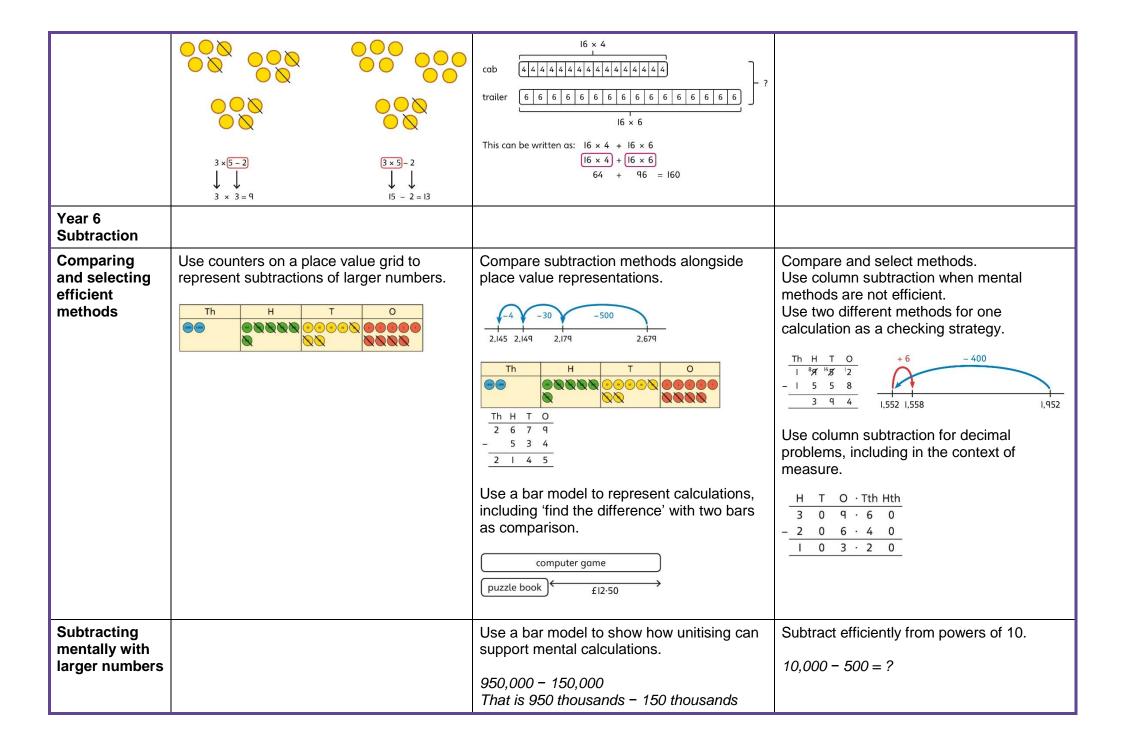
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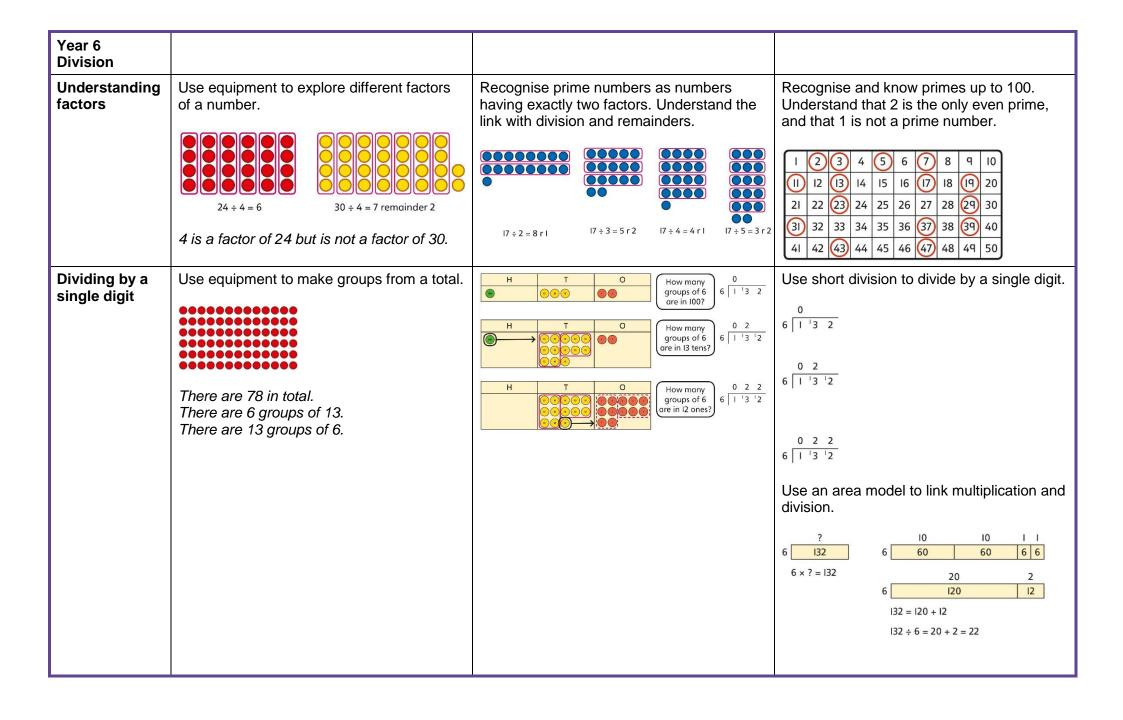
			$\frac{\begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Selecting mental methods for larger numbers where appropriate	Represent 7-digit numbers on a place value grid, and use this to support thinking and mental methods. 2,411,301 + 500,000 = ? This would be 5 more counters in the HTh place. So, the total is 2,911,301. 2,411,301 + 500,000 = 2,911,301	Use a bar model to support thinking in addition problems. 257,000 + 99,000 = ? \$\frac{2}{5}\frac{2}{5}\frac{1}{0}\text{000}\text{000}\text{000}\text{000}\text{000}\text{000}\text{000}\text{000}\text{000}\text{000}\text{000}\text{00000}\text{0000}\text{0000}\text{0000}\text{0000}\text{0000}\text{00000}\text{00000}\text{00000}\text{00000}\text{00000}00000	Use place value and unitising to support mental calculations with larger numbers. $195,000 + 6,000 = ?$ $195 + 5 + 1 = 201$ $195 \text{ thousands} + 6 \text{ thousands} = 201$ $thousands$ So, $195,000 + 6,000 = 201,000$
Understanding order of operations in calculations	Use equipment to model different interpretations of a calculation with more than one operation. Explore different results. $3 \times 5 - 2 = ?$	Model calculations using a bar model to demonstrate the correct order of operations in multi-step calculations.	Understand the correct order of operations in calculations without brackets. Understand how brackets affect the order of operations in a calculation. $4+6\times16$ $4+96=100$ $(4+6)\times16$ $10\times16=160$



Year 6 Multiplication		950 800 So, the difference is 800 thousands. 950,000 - 150,000 = 800,000	
Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a single digit number	Use equipment to explore multiplications. Th	Use place value equipment to compare methods. Method I Method I	Understand area model and short multiplication. Compare and select appropriate methods for specific multiplications. Method 3 3,000 200 20 5 4 12,000 800 80 20 12,000 + 800 + 80 + 20 = 12,900 Method 4 3 2 2 5 × 4 1 2 9 0 0 1 2 9 0 0 Remember to leave a line for the carried digits.
Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a 2-digit number		Use an area model alongside written multiplication. Method I 1,000 200 30 5 20 20,000 4,000 600 100 1 1,000 200 30 5	Use compact column multiplication with understanding of place value at all stages. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

		X	
Using knowledge of factors and partitions to compare methods for multiplications	Use equipment to understand square numbers and cube numbers. $5 \times 5 = 5^2 = 25$ $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 5^3 = 25 \times 5 = 125$	Compare methods visually using an area model. Understand that multiple approaches will produce the same answer if completed accurately. 20 5,200 × 20 5,200 × 25 5,2	Use a known fact to generate families of related facts.
Multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore exchange in decimal multiplication. To the Tthe Represent 0·3. Multiply by I0. Exchange each group of ten tenths.	Understand how the exchange affects decimal numbers on a place value grid.	Use knowledge of multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000 to multiply by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000. $8 \times 100 = 800$ $8 \times 300 = 800 \times 3$ $= 2,400$ $2.5 \times 10 = 25$ $2.5 \times 20 = 2.5 \times 10 \times 2$ $= 50$

	$0.3 \times 10 = ?$ 0.3 is 3 tenths. 10×3 tenths are 30 tenths. 30 tenths are equivalent to 3 ones.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							
Multiplying decimals	Explore decimal multiplications using place value equipment and in the context of measures. Other Columbia Co	Represent calculations on a place value grid. $3 \times 3 = 9$ $3 \times 0.3 = 0.9$ The proof of the link between multiplying decimals and repeated addition.	Use known $4 \times 3 = 4 \times 0.3$ 4×0.0 $20 \times 5 = 20 \times 0.6$ 20×0.6 Find farmultiplicity 1×10^{-1} known 1×10^{-1} Use a perfects of 1×10^{-1}	12 $= 1.2$ $3 = 0.4$ $= 100$ $0.5 = 100$	of factors and the second seco	ets fro = 72. work	om a	knov	vn



Dividing by a 2-digit number using long division

Use equipment to build numbers from groups.



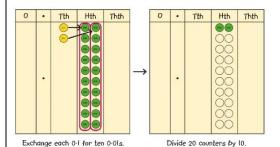
182 divided into groups of 13. There are 14 groups.

Use long division where factors are not useful (for example, when dividing by a 2-digit prime number).

Divisions with a remainder explored in problem-solving contexts.

Dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000

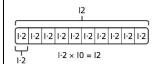
Use place value equipment to explore division as exchange.



0.2 is 2 tenths.

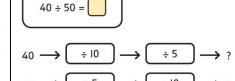
2 tenths is equivalent to 20 hundredths. 20 hundredths divided by 10 is 2 hundredths.

Represent division to show the relationship with multiplication. Understand the effect of dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000 on the digits on a place value grid.



Understand how to divide using division by 10, 100 and 1,000.

Use knowledge of factors to divide by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000.



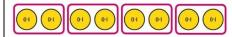
$$40 \div 5 = 8$$

 $8 \div 10 = 0.8$

So.
$$40 \div 50 = 0.8$$

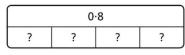
Dividing decimals

Use place value equipment to explore division of decimals.



8 tenths divided into 4 groups. 2 tenths in each group.

Use a bar model to represent divisions.



 $4 \times 2 = 8$

 $8 \div 4 = 2$

So,
$$4 \times 0.2 = 0.8$$

 $0.8 \div 4 = 0.2$

Use short division to divide decimals with up to 2 decimal places.